



Infant Oral Health Care

[Insert presenter info]



Oral Conditions of Infancy



- **Candidiasis (thrush)**
- **Herpes**
- **Cysts**
- **Eruption cysts**
- **Natal or Neonatal teeth**
- **Early Childhood Caries (tooth decay)**



Candidiasis (thrush)



Courtesy Marquette University School of Dentistry – photographer

Herpes

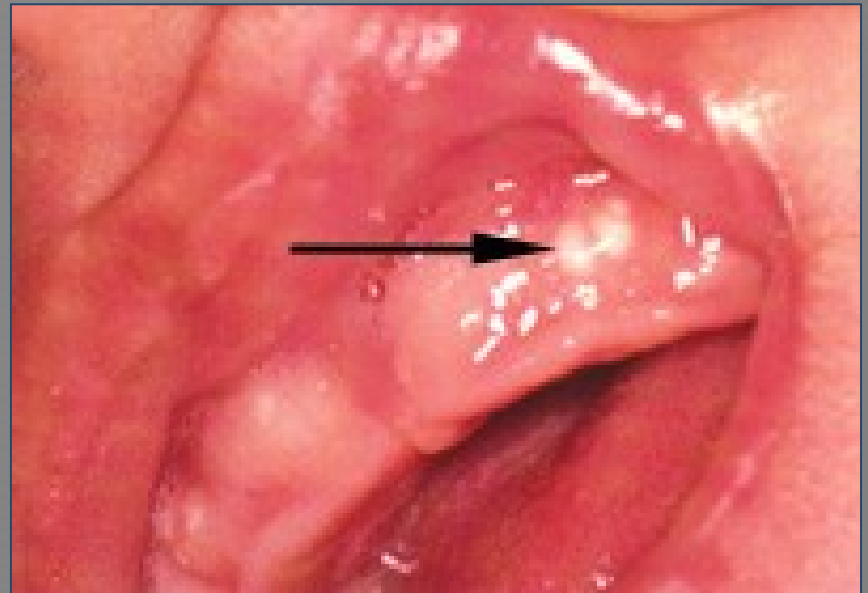
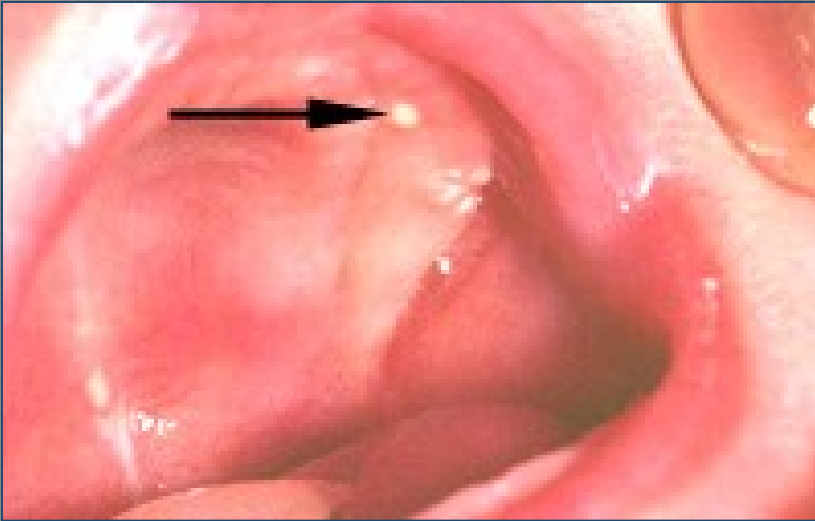


11



Courtesy USC School of Dentistry

Cysts



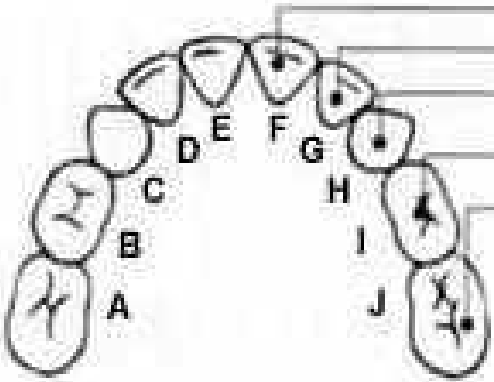
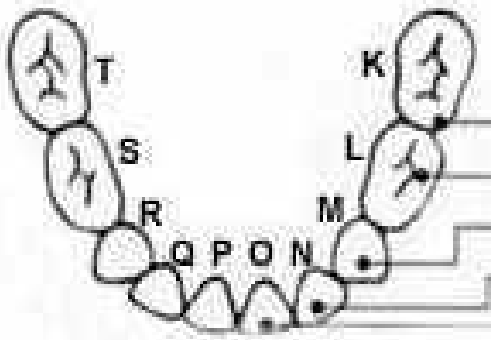
Courtesy Marquette University School of Dentistry – photographer

Growth & Development of the Teeth

- At birth the primary (baby) teeth have already formed
- Permanent teeth are developing or beginning to mineralize (harden)



Eruption Patterns

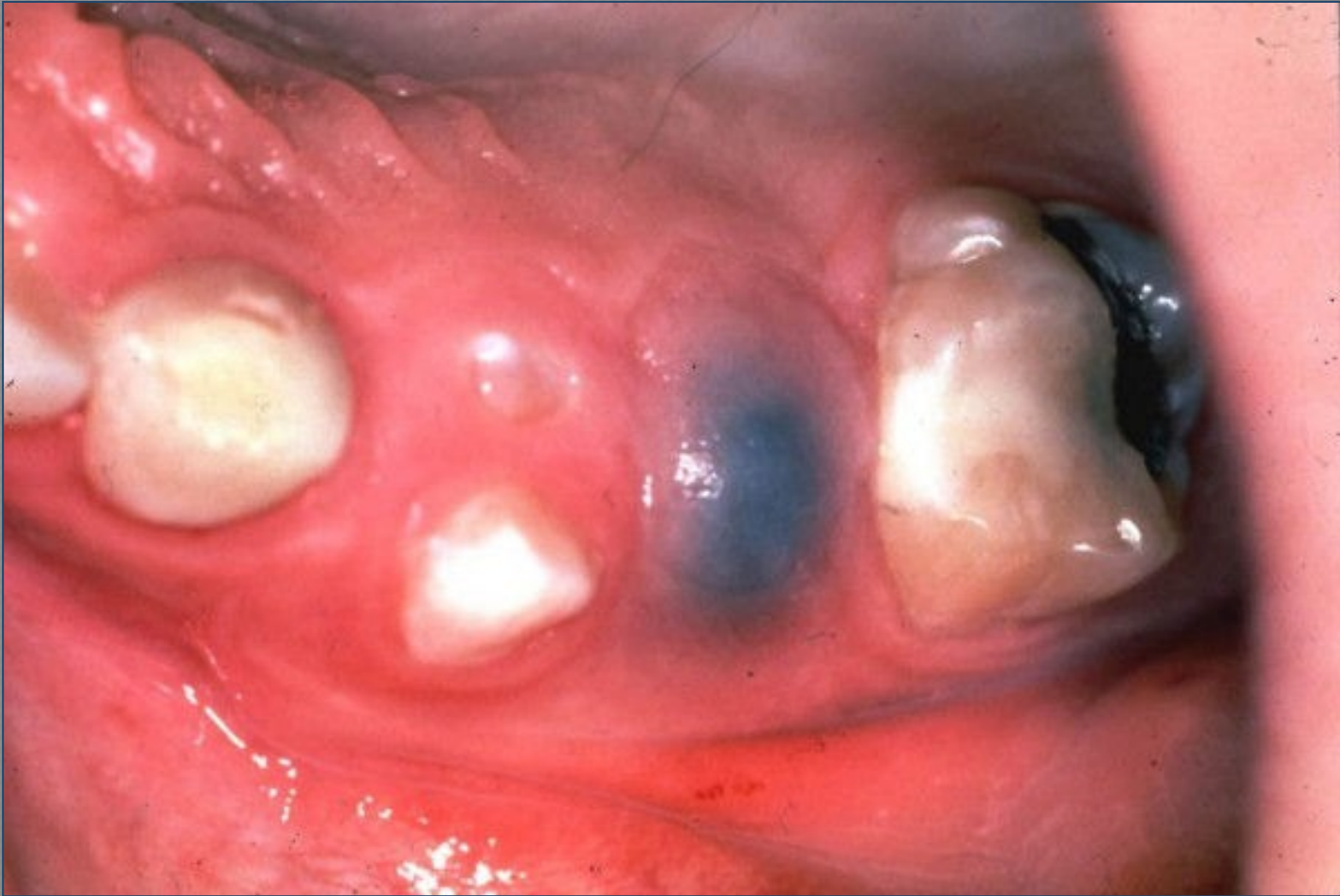
Upper Teeth		Erupt	Shed
	Central Incisor	8-12 mos.	6-7 yrs.
	Lateral Incisor	9-13 mos.	7-8 yrs.
	Canine (Cuspid)	16-22 mos.	10-12 yrs.
	First Molar	13-19 mos.	9-11 yrs.
	Second Molar	25-33 mos.	10-12 yrs.
Lower Teeth		Erupt	Shed
	Second Molar	23-31 mos.	10-12 yrs.
	First Molar	14-18 mos.	9-11 yrs.
	Canine (Cuspid)	17-23 mos.	9-12 yrs.
	Lateral incisor	10-16 mos.	7-8 yrs.
	Central incisor	6-10 mos.	6-7 yrs.

Natal or Neonatal teeth



Courtesy Dr. Dietmar Kennel

Eruption Cysts



Courtesy University of Washington School of

Who Wants a \$1,000,000 \$mile?

**Primary teeth (baby teeth)
are important for...**



- A. Talking and eating**
- B. Saving room for permanent teeth**
- C. They aren't important!**
- D. Both A and B**



Importance of Primary (Baby) Teeth

- Smiling & self-esteem
- Chewing and eating
- Speech development
- Aid proper jaw and face formation
- Guide permanent teeth into place



Early Childhood Caries or ECC (Tooth Decay)

- 1 or more decayed teeth
- Child under age 6
- Previously known as:
 - Baby bottle tooth decay
 - Bottle mouth
 - Nursing decay
 - Sippy cup decay

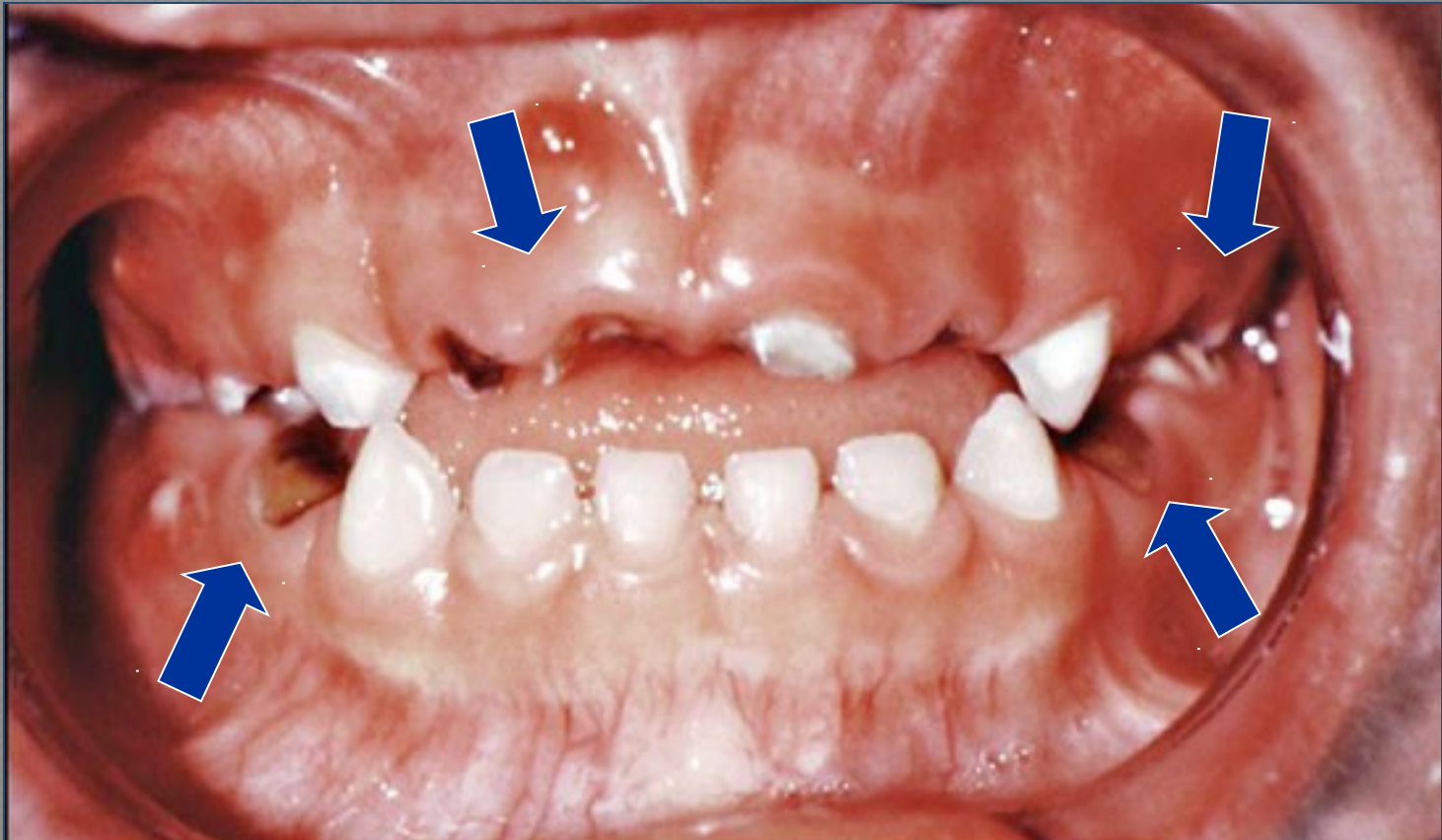


ECC



Courtesy Proctor & Gamble

Severe ECC



Courtesy Proctor & Gamble

Who Wants a \$1,000,000 \$mile?

“Early Childhood Caries” is...



- A. A cavity
- B. Caused by drinks with sugar
- C. Is only caused by a bottle
- D. Both A and B



Results of ECC

- **Pain and infection**
- **Difficulty eating and sleeping**
- **Affects nutrition and growth**



Results of ECC



Courtesy Proctor & Gamble

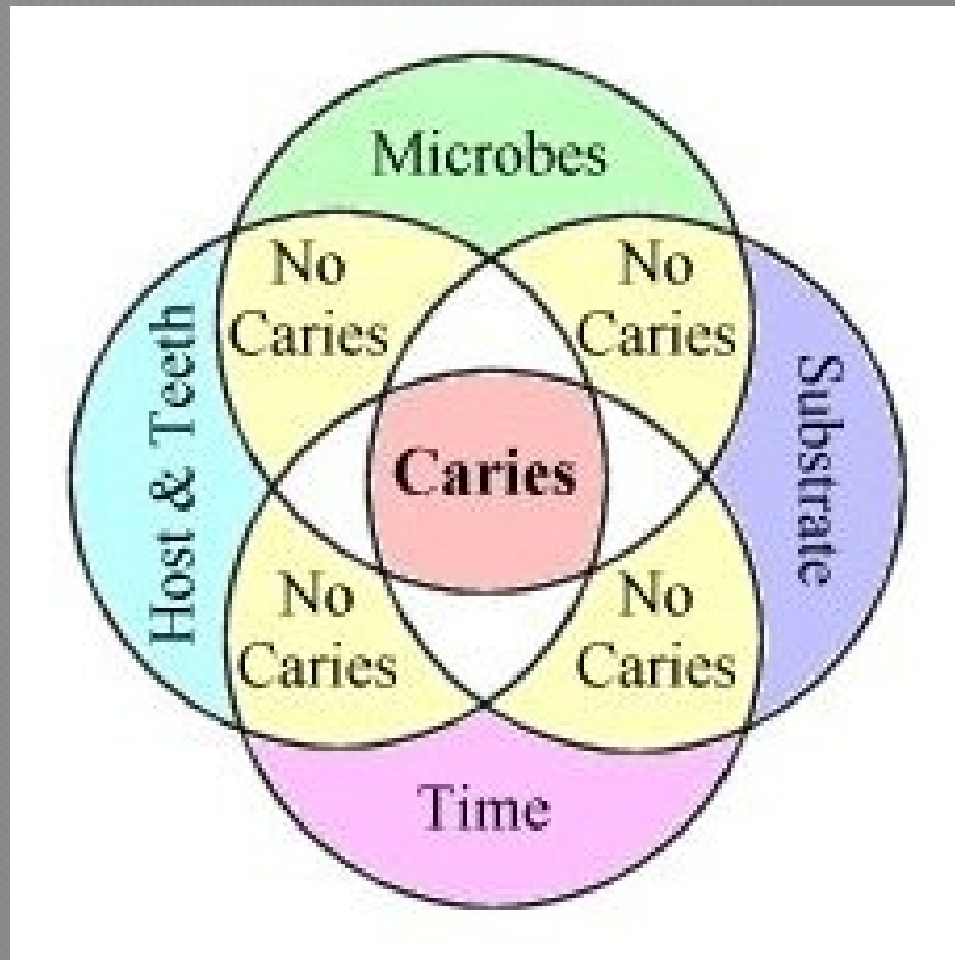
Who Wants a \$1,000,000 \$mile?

What is a cavity?



- A. A large hole in the head
- B. A disease
- C. A hole in the tooth
- D. Both B and C

Causes of ECC



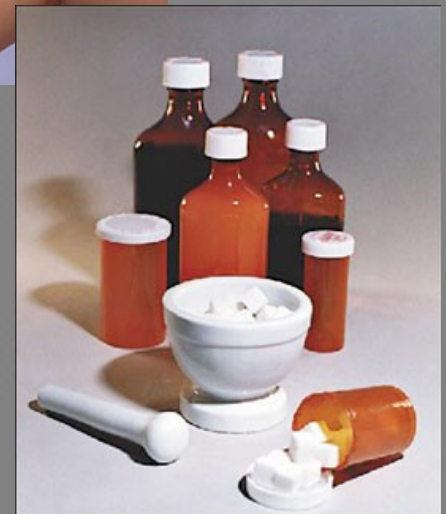
ECC Causes - Bacteria

- **Passed from caregiver to child**
 - food/drink
 - utensils
 - toothbrushes
 - Blowing on or pre-chewing food
- **More likely if mother has decay**
- **Early spread increases decay risk**



ECC Causes - Diet

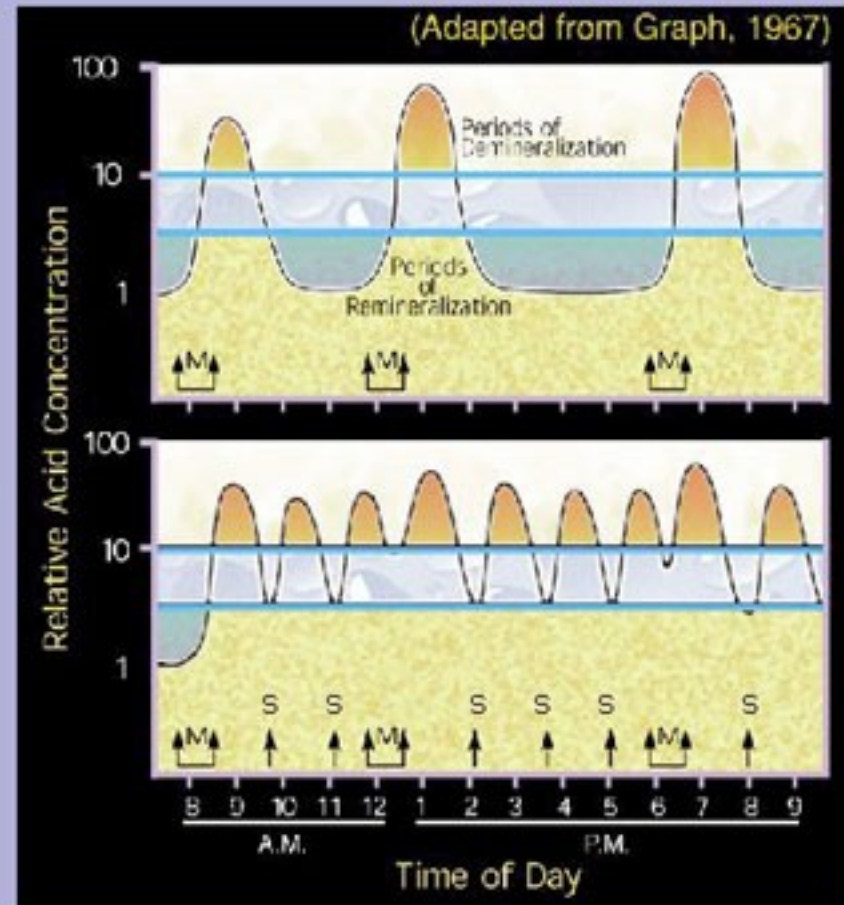
- **Food type**
 - Starchy foods
 - Added or natural sugar
 - Pacifier dipped in sweetener
 - Liquid medicine



ECC Causes - Time

Regular Meals (M)

Regular Meals (M)
plus
Sweet Snacks (S)



Plaque Level Acids

ECC Causes - Time

- **Frequency and length of feeding**
 - Bedtime bottle
 - “At will” nighttime nursing
 - “Carry along” bottle or no-spill training cup
 - Frequent snacking



ECC Causes - Teeth

- **Enamel Hypoplasia**

- Deformed, weak enamel

- Causes:

- Fever or virus
- Low birth weight



- **Lack of fluoride**

- Enamel is more vulnerable to acids



Who Wants a \$1,000,000 smile?

Which of the
following can cause
ECC?



- A. Pepsi
- B. 100% fruit juice (example: Juicy-Juice)
- C. Milk
- D. All of the above



ECC Prevention



- **Diet**
- **Reduce bacteria**
 - Oral hygiene
 - Treat mother
- **Protect the teeth**
- **Regular dental visits**



ECC Prevention - Diet & Time



- **Watch sugar/starch exposure**
 - Limit night beverages
 - Provide healthy snacks
 - Avoid pacifier dipping
- **Wean from bottle/breast by one year**
- **Ask for sugar-free medication**

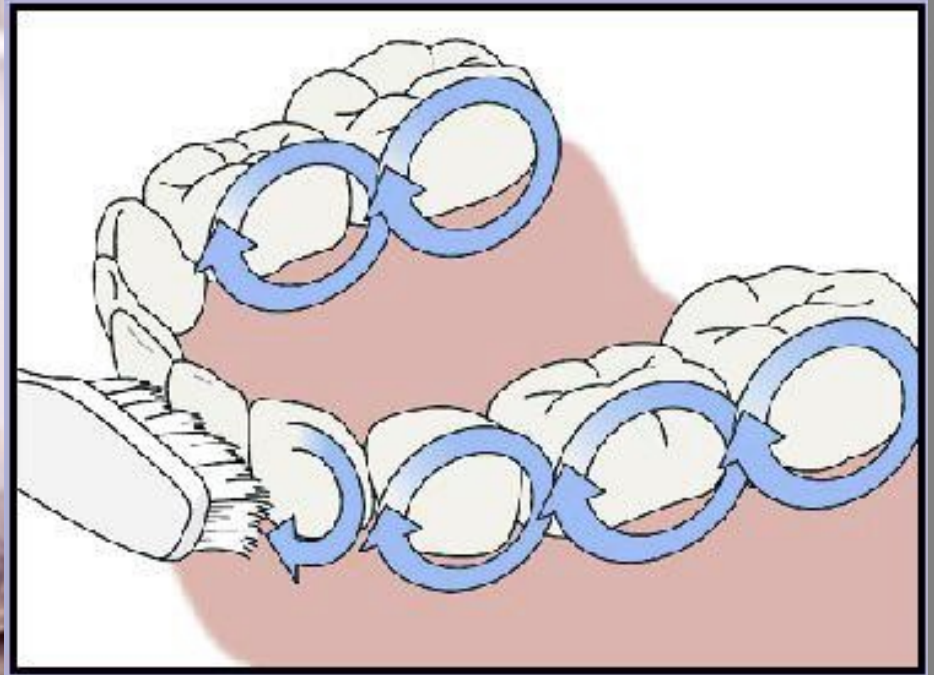


ECC Prevention - Reduce Bacteria

- **Check mother's (or primary caregiver's) oral health**
 - **Treat decay**
 - **Xylitol gum or mints**
- **No saliva-sharing activities**

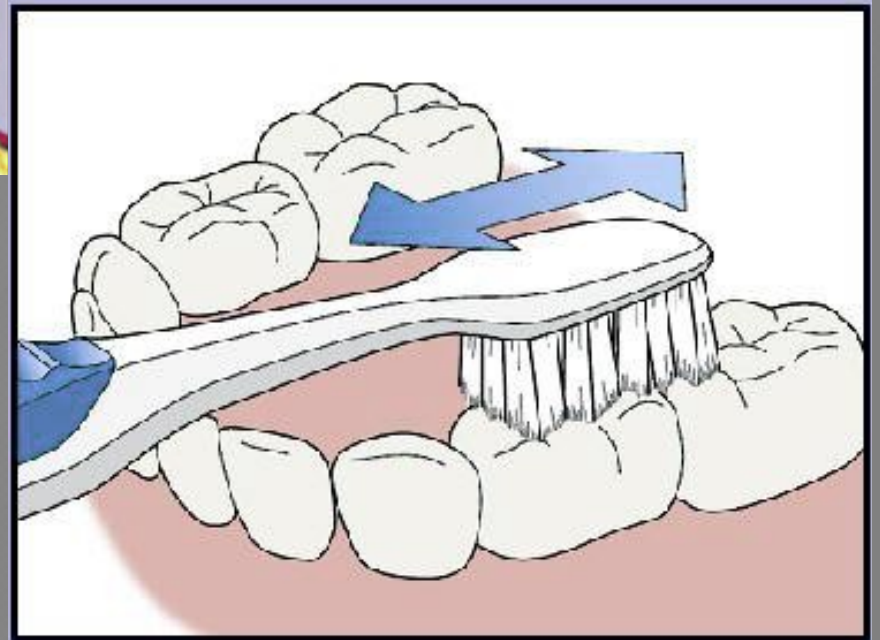


ECC Prevention - Reduce Bacteria



Courtesy Proctor & Gamble

ECC Prevention - Reduce Bacteria



Courtesy Proctor & Gamble

ECC Prevention - Protect Tooth

- **Fluoridated water**
- **Fluoride drops?**
- **Fluoride toothpaste**
 - Only use before age 2 if no fluoride in water, or baby has ECC
 - Only use a tiny smear across width of brush
- **Repair hypoplasias (enamel defects)**



Who Wants a \$1,000,000 \$mile?

What does fluoride do?

- A. Is what causes the flu
- B. Protects the teeth
- C. Helps repair early stages of decay
- D. Both B and C



ECC Prevention - Dental Visits

- **12 months old or 6 months after 1st tooth**
- **Early morning appointment**
- **Build excitement**
- **Be calm**



First Dental Visit

Dentist will:

- Check:

- Face and Jaws
- Gums, Tongue
Tissues
- Teeth and Bite

- Ask questions

- Give
information



Acknowledgements



MAJ Georgia delaCruz

Dental Staff Officer

Directorate of Health Promotion & Wellness

US Army Center for Health Promotion & Preventive Medicine

Additional graphics or information provided by the following:

University of Washington School of Dentistry

Diann Bomkamp, RDH, BSDH, Missouri

Dr. Dietmar Kennel

USC School of Dentistry

Marquette University School of Dentistry

WI Dept. of Health and Family Services

